

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mount Bernard Complex
other names/site number Lightfoot's Beaverdam Plantation, Kameschatka, VDHR File # 037-0038

2. Location

street & number Route 6, 2371 River Road West ☐ not for publication N/A
city or town Maidens ☒ vicinity Maidens
state Virginia code VA county Goochland code 075 zip code 23102

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and
meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
9	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
9	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwellings (3)AGRICULTURE: Storage: Corn CribAGRICULTURE: Animal Facilities: Barns, StablesAGR: Outbuildings: Equipment Shelter, Well HouseDOMESTIC: Secondary: Slave Quarters/Kitchen**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwellings (3)AGRICULTURE: Storage: Corn CribAGRICULTURE: Animal Facilities: Barns, StablesAGR: Outbuildings: Equipment Shelter, Well HouseDOMESTIC: Secondary: not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>STONE:</u>
walls	<u>BRICK: STUCCO</u>
roof	<u>SLATE SHINGLE</u>
other	<u>PORCH: WOOD AND GLASS</u>
other	<u>WINDOWS: GLASS</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☒ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE
OTHER: Social History

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- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significanceca. 1850-1948**Significant Dates**ca. 1850; ca. 1920s; ca 1948**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Thomas Brady Saunders; Robert Winship Woodruff**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**N/A**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
Record#
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record#

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other
- Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property** 58.3 acres**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>247580</u>	<u>4171660</u>
2	<u>18</u>	<u>248030</u>	<u>4171340</u>

☐ See continuation sheet.

	Zone	Easting	Northing
3	<u>18</u>	<u>247520</u>	<u>4170840</u>
4	<u>18</u>	<u>247400</u>	<u>4171200</u>

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Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jean McRae

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date August/September 2004

street & number 2801 Kensington Avenue telephone 804-367-2323, 102

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23221

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Dr. Donald P. and Maria Becker

street & number HCR A31, 2371 River Road West telephone 310- 472-0214

city or town Maidens state Virginia zip code 23102

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200137127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Summary Description:

The Mount Bernard tract of 58.30 acres being nominated is a combination of the central complex of buildings, equestrian training fields and corrals, and outer wooded areas located along the southern side of River Road (Route 6) in Goochland County, Virginia. The complex is composed of the main plantation residence, two secondary dwellings, a slave quarters/kitchen, an ice house and cool chamber, a large barn/stable, two smaller stables, a corn crib, an equipment shelter, and a well house.

The primary brick residence was built circa 1850 on an older stone foundation dating from the 18th century.ⁱ (A recent architectural survey of Goochland County also proposes the possibility of the dwelling being as early as 1820 based upon an assessment of the interior woodwork.)ⁱⁱ Built in the tradition of three-part houses in which the central gabled pavilion is flanked by subsidiary wings, the antebellum-era dwelling was altered in the 1920s to resemble some of the finer examples of Classical Revival architecture. Additions in the 1920s and 1940s to the sides and rear have subsequently turned the original T-shaped plan into a rectangle. Through the dwelling's expansions, the main front façade has continued to present a grand appearance to all travelers heading west along River Road towards the Goochland County Courthouse area. In 1971, the Goochland County Historical Society Magazine observed, "The magnificent view southward across the valley of the James River and northward to the distant ridge along which the Three Chopt Road winds is one of the finest in Piedmont Virginia."ⁱⁱⁱ

Behind the main residence a terraced lawn descends to the south with a dramatic view of the James River Valley beyond. Just to the west of the main house stands the stone ice house and cool chamber. The secondary dwellings and various supporting farm buildings are clustered farther west on the property accessed by gravel drives off the original u-shaped drive from River Road. The well house, farthest from the main house, is in the wooded area along the western edge of the property line.

Though the Mount Bernard complex has changed over the centuries it has remained an operating agricultural and equestrian facility and is indicative of the early twentieth century tradition of rural plantations becoming the grand estates representative of the country's wealthy.

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Detailed Descriptions and Inventory of Resources:

1. Main Residence. Built circa 1850 on top of the original 18th-century stone foundation, the main two-story dwelling is stucco-covered brick with an attic and raised basement. The slate cross-gable roof has pedimented ends with interior brick chimneys on the east and west ends. Built as a three-part house in which the central gabled pavilion is flanked by subsidiary wings, the seven-bay front façade is divided into three sections. The central section consists of the 1920s addition of the three-bay Greek Ionic portico without the pediment. Behind the portico is the original front-gable roof section with a centered 6/6 double-hung window. The front door is sheltered by a projecting curved air-lock entry with multi-paned windows on either side of a multi-paned double-leaf door. The top of the vestibule serves as a balcony topped with a turned balustrade. On either side of this central section the façade has four windows, two singles on each story. The symmetry was handled so well that it is hard to see that the west side is slightly shorter than the east. The first floor windows are 9/9 double-hung while the second floor has 9/6, all with louvered shutters. The only window exceptions (fixed plate glass) are along the rear façade where the latest work has occurred. Along the west façade is a small one-story porch addition with Doric columns, now enclosed with facades of multi-paned windows and a glazed door which leads out to the south. Along the rear, additions have been made which make the building plan rectangular rather than its original T-shaped design. On the west rear is an enclosed kitchen and second-floor bedroom wing added in the 1920s. On the east and center rear is an enclosed sun porch and second floor master bedroom suite, first begun in the 1940s and expanded upon in this century. Set in the original rear gable are 4-light casement windows, one on either side of an exterior end chimney. There is also another exterior end chimney on the rear façade's west wing. With its 20th century alterations, the main house continues to present a grand plantation façade to the passing traffic on River Road. (1850) **Contributing**

2. Secondary Residence. This dwelling, updated in the late 20th-century, is a one-story building with a partially exposed ground level along the south. It has a slate roof, stone foundation, four main rooms on the main floor, and an enclosed porch on the southern ground level. The main hipped roof, with center brick chimney, includes paired four-light windows set in pedimented dormers on the north, west, and east sides. There is an entrance on the northeast corner recessed under an overhang in the main roof. This entry has a small turned balustrade and a multi-light wood paneled door with transom. There is a second entrance on the addition to the western side, which allows entry to the main floor and access to stairs leading to the lower enclosed porch. The windows have been replaced with one-over-one double-hung around the house and single paned units along the rear porch. This building maintains its original integrity as a supporting dwelling on the property. (1st quarter of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

3. Secondary Residence. This building is a one-story vinyl sided frame dwelling with slate hipped roof and concrete block foundation. Originally built as a guesthouse with attached garage, it was converted in the 1970s to a small residence with three main rooms and hardwood floors. Details include original eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows, deep roof eaves, and an interior end brick rowlock capped chimney. This building has recently undergone maintenance, but still maintains

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its original overall integrity as a supporting dwelling on the property. (1st quarter of the 20th-century)
Contributing

4. Ice House and Cool Chamber. This two-story structure is built into the ground with only the first floor visible on all but the western façade where the lower stair wall is visible. The hipped roof has been covered in asphalt shingles and has flared eaves with exposed rafters. At the pinnacle of the roof is a vented cupola, also with a hipped roof. The square building is faced with random stone and raised mortar joints. The northern façade has a raised single-leaf door with a small front gable dormer in the roof just above. The interior storage room on the main floor has molded concrete walls. Stone steps lead into the ground along the north and west facades to the lower storage rooms. On the west façade are two single-leaf doors, one of which also has an outer door with a metal interior face. Other than the roofing material, this building remains unchanged since its construction. (1st quarter of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

5. Main Barn/Stable. The main barn is a three-story building built into the hill with access along the upper east and lower south sides. The front gable roof is slate with four ventilators evenly spaced along the apex of the roof. The upper level is used for hay storage with wood rafters, columns and flooring. The west gable end has a double-leaf door opening with a metal shoot extending out to the ground. The east gable end has an upper track double door opening. The main level of the barn has a concrete floor passage down the center with wood stalls on either side, exposed rafters above, and a wooden stairwell to the rear southwest corner that allows passage to all levels. On the exterior, the main level has a large upper track double-door entry along the east façade and single six-over-three hopper windows along the other three sides. The lowest level has molded concrete walls and columns with wood stalls. The exterior south façade of this level has two sets of upper track doors, one set of two doors and another of three, and a metal awning running the length of the building. This lowest level also has clerestory multi-paned metal-framed windows on the north and west façades. The upper two levels of the barn are faced in sheets of metal formed to mimic horizontal wood siding. This building has maintained its original integrity over the years as a supporting equestrian facility. (1st quarter of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

6. Slave Quarters/Kitchen. This is a two-room frame building with a seamed metal, side gable roof. There is an off-center single-leaf wood door and a small open window to the right of the door on the east façade. There is an exterior end, large stone breasted chimney with a brick stack on the north façade. The interior has a deteriorated wood floor with a cooking fireplace opening along the north wall. Though this building was later used to cure meat when temporary wires and metal hooks were installed along the ceiling, it has retained its integrity as a supporting farm building. (Mid 19th century) **Contributing**

7. Corn Crib. This structure has a three bay front with central open access all the way through and enclosed storage bays on either side. The enclosed sides are accessible through single leaf vertical wood doors, one on either side of the central passage along the northern façade. The wood siding is diagonal around each enclosed section while the siding is horizontal in the gable ends. Under the deep eaves of the slate roof are openings, one on the north façade and one on the south. This building remains intact as originally built supporting the farming function of the property. (1st quarter

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of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

8. Stable. This is a frame building with open windows, hinged barn doors, a seamed metal gable roof, and a shed roof extension on the north side. This building remains intact as originally built supporting the equestrian use of the property. (1st quarter of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

9. Stable. This is a frame building with large plank siding, a corrugated metal gable roof, and exposed rafters under the eaves. It has an upper track double door and shuttered window openings. This building remains intact as originally built supporting the equestrian use of the property. (1st quarter of the 20th-century) **Contributing**

10. Equipment Shelter. This building has vertical siding and asphalt gable roof with three open bays and one enclosed garage area. The enclosed section has 6/6 double-hung windows, which were probably reused from an older building. Though this building supports the farming function of the property, it is outside the range of historic significance. (Late 20th century) **Non-contributing**

11. Well house. This is a small concrete block structure with an asphalt gable roof. Though this building supports the continued use of this property it is outside the range of historic significance. (Late 20th century) **Non-contributing structure**

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Summary Statement of Significance

Though the main dwelling at Mount Bernard is a fine example of antebellum-era domestic architecture and progressive Classical Revival updates, the entire complex is more significant in its representation as a continuing agricultural and equestrian complex and its association with two individuals significant in Goochland County's social and economic history.

From the impressive main house, to the terraced gardens and their associated view sheds, as well as the equestrian facility that remains in operation today, the Mount Bernard Complex is significant under Criterion A as an excellent example of the types of complexes that evolved in Goochland County providing agricultural support for surrounding counties and cities. Historically representative of Goochland's finer agricultural complexes, it currently supports an equestrian training and boarding facility. Over the years Goochland claims to have fewer traditional farms, but those remaining continue as contemporary facilities for crops, cattle, and horses.

The main house is also indicative of the changes brought about by the twentieth-century American movement of the wealthy to rural areas where they could live and entertain in high style with the updating and expansion of manor houses. The complex was purchased in the 1920s by Coca-Cola magnate Robert Winship Woodruff of Atlanta. Woodruff enlarged the house, added substantial barns, and used the complex as a model farm and country house. In the 1940s T. Brady Saunders bought the property and made additions as well, and also became an influential figure in Goochland's history. These two individuals who provided the resources and vision for the continued evolution of this agricultural complex affirm significance in the area of Criterion B.

Though the existing property is 175 of the original acreage which passed through four centuries, the area being nominated for its representation of a Goochland County farming complex, is the central 58.30 acres lying along River Road (Route 6) and surrounding the main residence and other significant buildings identified as parcel 54-3-C on the county tax maps.

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Historical Background

The first known owner of this tract of land was "Phillip Lightfoot of the Town and County of York, Esquire." Lightfoot acquired large tracts of land in the eighteenth century both before and after Goochland was established in 1727. Phillip's son, Armistead took over the lands at his father's death and in turn passed along the property to his only heir, Mary. On January 1, 1782, John Tayloe Griffin and his wife Mary Lightfoot Griffin sold the tract of land they referred to as "Lightfoot's Beaverdam Plantation" to Dr. William Pasteur of York County. The land was then 700 acres situated between Beaverdam Creek and the James River. On October 31, 1805, Pasteur's executor, Nathaniel Burwell, sold this 700-acre tract to Granville Smith of Goochland County. According to Mutual Assurance records, Smith had an insurance policy on the property, being referred to as Kameschatka in 1802, so he may have been renting in anticipation of purchasing the property at a later date. Unfortunately there is no mention as to where the new property name came from or to what it refers. After Smith's death, his executor, John Preston, deeded a 730-acre tract to Edward Garland of Goochland County. It was during this time that the main house, originally being wood, burned, leaving the stone foundation which remains under the current brick mansion. Still referred to as Kameschatka, the 730 acres was sold by decree to Mathew M. Payne in 1848. Ten years later Payne of the United States Army sold to Richard G. Morriss a tract of land containing 730 acres "known as Mount Bernard formerly called Kameschatka." ^{iv}

The land became the possession of Anne E. Barrett, daughter of Morriss, whose own daughter, Helene Barrett Agee would provide a rare drawing of the original brick residence and go on to publish "Facets of Goochland County's History" in 1962.^v Mount Bernard passed through several more owners such as Mr. and Mrs. Oughton of Dwight, Illinois, who acquired the property in 1912 and amassed a total of 1,559 acres. Then, after the entire tract was conveyed to Piedmont Securities on January 24, 1925, R. W. Woodruff became owner of the company and subsequently owner of the Mount Bernard complex. Woodruff updated the main residence from its original design to a Classical Revival dwelling with a grand Ionic portico facing River Road (Route 6). He also enlarged the house, added substantial barns, and used the complex as a model farm and country estate. These elaborate alterations typify an established tradition of Richmond-based families and out-of-state owners purchasing large plantations along the James River where they could live and entertain in high style. Certainly Coca-Cola magnate Robert Winship Woodruff (1890-1985) embodies this status quo.

Woodruff began his business career as a salesman in the White Motor Company in Ohio and soon became the company's most successful salesman. He was quickly promoted to vice president and general sales manager. Woodruff had also begun to invest in The Coca-Cola Company, which had been acquired by a Georgia trust company. As the trust company fell on hard times, he was persuaded to come to its aid and in 1923, at just 33 years old, Woodruff took command of The Coca-Cola Company. He shaped it from a fledgling enterprise and bottling franchise system into a corporate giant with the world's most widely recognized trademark. He also became known for his philanthropy, giving anonymously to many institutions. Established in 1937, The Trebor Foundation, now The Robert W. Woodruff Foundation, executed much of Woodruff's philanthropy. The foundation continued to receive funds from both Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff's estates after each of their deaths.^{vi}

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Robert Winship Woodruff also had associations with Continental Can Company, General Electric Company, Southern Railway, and Guarantee Trust Company of New York.^{vii} Clearly Woodruff's modern business associations, wealth, and influence are reflected in the 1920s expansion of Mount Bernard's main house into a grander Classical representative and making his statement in Goochland County on a hill overlooking River Road (Route 6) and the James River.

On April 28, 1948, Piedmont Securities and the remaining 1301-acre tract of Mount Bernard became the property of Thomas Brady Saunders (1882-1968). Saunders continued to alter the original plan of the main house with side and rear additions, living at and maintaining Mount Bernard until his death in 1968.^{viii} His contributions to Mount Bernard and the County of Goochland not only express his influence in the business, political, and social realms but convey his accomplishments as a self-made individual in Virginia.

Born in Scruggs, Franklin County, Virginia, T. Brady Saunders became an accomplished businessman imbued with strong moral values and a deep appreciation for his community. Early on Saunders was exposed to the workings of business in a rural community as the son of Daniel Thomas, farmer and general store operator, and Karen English, who took care of the store's postal facilities.^{ix} As noted in an article about general stores, these were the places where the real business and politics of the South took place.^x To prove the article right, Saunders went far in the world of industry and finance. After aiding his father in the accounting of the general store, Brady enrolled in Randolph Macon Academy as a high school student and leaving the close-knit community setting. The Academy was a boy's preparatory school established by Randolph Macon College of Ashland and was a strictly regulated facility. Saunders became a dedicated and disciplined student and when he was finished with his studies at Randolph Macon he went on to Massey Business College in Richmond.^{xi}

A fellow student from Randolph Macon, J. Clifford Miller, nine years ahead of Saunders, was now deep into his business in wood manufacturing and shortly after the formation of Miller & Miller with his brother in 1904, Saunders joined Miller as assistant bookkeeper. As it turned out, Saunders would be with this company and his friend Clifford Miller for 64 years.^{xii} T. Brady Saunders was crucial in the development of the Miller firm and its sustainability through all that was to challenge the company in the years ahead. He was also the reason the company was able to expand and survive while similar companies went bankrupt around them. With significant contracts between 1914 and 1918, Miller Manufacturing Company was on its way to establishing a strong financial position. In 1917, Saunders became the treasurer and with continued respect and ability, Miller made him vice president of the company in 1925. Just two years later, when Clifford Miller died, Saunders was elected president and became a mentor to Miller's sons, just as Miller had been a mentor and true friend to him.^{xiii} Saunders took interest in every aspect of Miller operations, but was able to delegate to those with whom he surrounded himself. He believed in the ethics of hard work and that all business played a role in the economy. Over the years Saunders was active in politics with the Virginia General Assembly, was a member of the Virginia Water Control Board, and was a strong supporter of Virginia's Right to Work Law, passed in the 1930s.^{xiv}

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By 1944, Miller Manufacturing was one of the largest producers of special millwork on the East Coast. Miller's continued success was directly related to the fact that Saunders was willing to be there with all levels of employees working as a team, putting in long hours and as usual working hard.^{xv} Saunders established a fund to provide scholarship aid to students at Lynchburg College after a friend suggested the President of the College meet with him. In 1964 Saunders was elected to the Board of Trustees and continued to provide council and support to the College. Upon his death Saunders left to the College the largest bequest in its history.^{xvi} During the years between 1948 until 1968, Saunders was also owner of the Liphart Steel Company, Inc., a major source for structural steel and miscellaneous iron fabricator since its founding in 1938.^{xvii}

T. Brady Saunders' presence in Virginia remains easily recognizable today through his business ventures and his support for the economic growth of the state and its young people. Back home in Goochland County where he resided at Mount Bernard, Saunders became well known for his local contributions. Saunders is particularly noted for his association with the Boy Scouts of America camp facility located within Goochland County and currently named in his honor.^{xviii}

In the 1950s, along the northern portion of the then some thousand plus acreage of the Mount Bernard property, there was a lake which the locals referred to as Saunders Lake. Being the philanthropist he was, Saunders allowed Scout troops to camp on his property around the lake. It was the first time in the Council's history that the Scouts had a facility where they could sail and canoe. Eventually, professional Scouts from Chesterfield's camp facilities, Shawondasee and Wakoda (now both closed), met with Saunders and soon he served not only on the Executive Board of Camping Chairmen, but also became a member of the Executive Council Board of the Camping Committee.

Around 1963, Brady Saunders gave 200 acres of his Mount Bernard property to the Boy Scouts with the promise of willing all his Goochland estate to the Scouts when he passed on. Opening season of Camp T. Brady Saunders of the Boy Scouts of America was in the summer of 1965.^{xix} The Camp not only featured the 35-acre lake, but a partially man-made pool and lake had also been created just north of Saunders Lake (now referred to as Lake Olga). However, as stated earlier, Saunders ended up bequeathing most of the northern Mount Bernard acreage to Lynchburg College after his death instead of to the Scouts as originally planned. The Scout Camp has managed to amass surrounding acreage and now holds a 720-acre site which includes much of the earlier portions of the Mount Bernard estate. The entire facility is known as the Heart of Virginia's Scout Reservation, with the central 200 acres still being referred to as Camp T. Brady Saunders.^{xx}

A Richmond Times Dispatch article also lists other beneficiaries of the Saunders' estate, including a yearly perpetuity to the Grace Episcopal Church of Goochland County and an \$80,000 bequest to John E. Smith, longtime manager of Saunders' two Goochland properties, Boscobel Farm and Mount Bernard Farm.^{xxi} On February 6, 1978, First NBA Merchants Bank, executor and trustee for Mr. Saunders, sold the remaining Mount Bernard acreage to Carmody Associates. Then on June 18, 1985, Parcels C, D, E, and F, containing 175 acres, became the property of Dr. Donald P. and Maria Becker.^{xxii} Dr. Becker is a neurosurgeon who studied and practiced at the Medical College of Virginia and currently has his own practice in Los Angeles, California.

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Mount Bernard, in its updating and expansion of buildings and land use towards ever more prevalent equestrian facilities, remains an excellent example of the change and growth of Goochland County and its supporting farming complexes. It is also the single most representative Virginia resource which conveys the wealth and social influence of Robert Winship Woodruff of Atlanta, Georgia and Thomas Brady Saunders of Goochland County, Virginia.

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Geographic Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The Mount Bernard Complex being nominated is identified in the Goochland County tax records as tax parcel number 54-3-C (58.3 acres), this includes the main dwelling and all the buildings and surrounding land which support the agricultural and equestrian use of the property.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries, as shown on the county tax map, include all of the 58.30 acres of tax parcel 54-3-C which includes the land surrounding the main house and all the secondary buildings of the property along the south side of River Road (Route 6).

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- ⁱ Elie Weeks, "Mount Bernard (Kameschatka)," *Goochland County Historical Society Magazine* Vol. 3, No. 2 (Autumn 1971), p. 15.
- ⁱⁱ Gibson Worsham, *A Survey of Historic Architecture in Goochland County, Virginia* (Spring-Autumn 2003), np.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ibid, p. 15.
- ^{iv} Weeks, "Mount Bernard (Kameschatka)," p. 13.
- ^v Weeks, "Mount Bernard (Kameschatka)," p. 13, and Helene Barret Agee, *Facets of Goochland County's History* (Richmond: The Dietz Press, 1962), cover, and Cece Bullard, *Goochland Yesterday and Today: A Pictorial History* (Virginia Beach: The Donning Company, 1994), p. 86.
- ^{vi} The Robert W. Woodruff Foundation, "Robert Winship Woodruff Biography," n. d., available at <http://www.woodruff.org/biography.html>.
- ^{vii} Weeks, "Mount Bernard (Kameschatka)," p. 16.
- ^{viii} Weeks, "Mount Bernard (Kameschatka)," p. 13.
- ^{ix} Reba Blair Logwood, *Timeless Values: The Legacy of T. Brady Saunders* (Lynchburg College, 1992), pp. 3-4.
- ^x Lucille McWane Watson, "General Store and Much, Much More!" *Historical Sketches from the Iron Worker* (Lynchburg Historical Foundation, 1984), n. p.
- ^{xi} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, pp. 4-7.
- ^{xii} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, p. 7.
- ^{xiii} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, pp. 8-10
- ^{xiv} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, pp. 13-14.
- ^{xv} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, pp. 14-15
- ^{xvi} Logwood, *Timeless Values*, pp. 16-19
- ^{xvii} Aprine, "Liphart Steel Company Incorporated," n. d. available at <http://www.liphartsteel.com/history.htm>.
- ^{xviii} Boy Scouts of America, "Camp T. Brady Saunders," n. d. available at <http://www.relcbasa.org/BrdySndr.html>.
- ^{xix} RNL, 6-28-1965, page 17, and Conversation with William Givler, Program Director of Heart of Virginia's Scout Reservation (July 2004)
- ^{xx} RTD article, "\$2.5 Million Willing Lynchburg College" Page 1A
- ^{xxi} RTD article, "\$2.5 Million Willing Lynchburg College" Page 1A
- ^{xxii} Goochland County Deeds, Book 152, p. 106, Book 152, pp. 639-652, Book 153, p. 577, Book 156, p. 186, Book 159, pp. 181-183, Book 192, p. 90, Book 195, pp. 180-184.